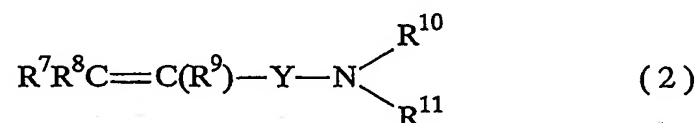
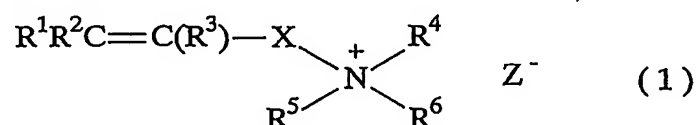


Claims

1. An antifouling detergent for hard surfaces, comprising a polymer having a weight-average molecular weight of 1,000 to 80,000 and having a monomer unit derived from at least one member selected from the group consisting of a compound represented by the formula (1) below and a compound represented by the formula (2) below in an amount of 10 to 100 mol-% relative to the whole monomer units,



wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹ each represent a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group or a C₁₋₃ alkyl group; each of X and Y is a group selected from the group consisting of a C₁₋₁₂ alkylene group, -COOR¹²-, -CONHR¹²-, -OCOR¹²- and -R¹³-OCO-R¹²- whereupon R¹² and R¹³ each represent a C₁₋₅ alkylene group; R⁴ represents a C₁₋₃ alkyl group, a C₁₋₃ hydroxyalkyl group or R¹R²C=C(R³)-X-; R⁵ represents a C₁₋₃ alkyl group, a C₁₋₃ hydroxyalkyl group or a benzyl group; R⁶ represents a C₁₋₁₀ alkyl group which may be substituted with a hydroxy group, a carboxyl group, a sulfonate group or a sulfate group, or a benzyl group, provided that when R⁶ is an alkyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group or a benzyl group, Z⁻ represents an anion and when R⁶ contains a carboxyl group, a sulfonate group or a sulfate group, Z⁻ is absent, but these groups of R⁶ are anions;

R^{10} represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-3} alkyl group, a C_{1-3} hydroxyalkyl group or $R^7R^8C=C(R^9)-Y-$; and R^{11} represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-3} alkyl group or a C_{1-3} hydroxyalkyl group.

2. An antifouling detergent composition for hard surfaces, comprising the polymer (a) described in claim 1 and a surfactant (b)

3. A method of antifouling and washing hard surfaces, which comprises treating the hard surfaces with the polymer described in claim 1 or the composition described in claim 2.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the hard surfaces are those of toilet bowls.

5. Use of the polymer described in claim 1 or the composition described in claim 2 as an antifouling detergent for hard surfaces.